

THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

not influential friends to interest in his behalf; the journey to find him would be difficult and dangerous; and the proof of his identity difficult to establish, and she has no hope of meeting him again on earth. While she had hope, by almost super-human exertion, amid difficulties that would have disengaged a heart unused to deepest disappointment, she secured herself a little home, where now, in poverty and sorrow, she is waiting until her change shall come, and she shall have a reunion with her long lost husband in that other land, where the servant is freed from his master, and where all tears are forever wiped from their eyes.

Thus lies a monument of the curse and sins of American Slavery. Oh! when will this crime be removed from among us, and good men

Rear another altar here,

To truth, and love, and mercy dear?

C. S. GRIFFING.

CASIUS M. CLAY IN IOWA.

BERLINGTON, July 15, 1854.

Dear Maria.—Yesterday was an unusual day here. Mr. Clay from a box in front of his hotel—(being driven thence by a shower) in the market house, dispensed for two hours or more burning words to the "Democrats of Iowa."

An old farmer, covered with the rust of time, and of our-selves blighted wheat-fields in introducing him to the citizens said, or might have said—Fellow citizens, we are here to-day with anxious minds and fearful hearts. We have come to consider an extreme and alarming case of disease—Less than a hundred years ago the patient now before us first saw the light. A congenital defect, deformity or disease, was detected. The venerable ladies of ever blessed memory then present were in doubt and trouble about it. Some said *angustate*; others, no, as the child advances this ugly tumor will be thrown off by the vigor of a sound constitution and a healthy life! so they decided to treat it with the emollients of compromise and the palliatives of concession. But alas! this non-heretic practice did but serve

Took and fill the aching place

Consumed the bones and jaws of our strength."

And here we are to day, fearing speedy dissolution! Why fear it? Is not death of estate and worthless things a law of progress? Let the Union perish, let the Constitution die, and bury them deeper than plummets ever sounded, and from the dust and corruption of that grave, let a new and better order of things arise. Here with some words commentary to the principal speaker, this interlocutor retired.

Mr. Clay was as usual methodical, pungent and honest to his convictions. He rehearsed in the ears of the "Democracy" the acts of the general Government which he contended were the acts of each and every one of the constituents of the great democratic party and of none other, from the beginning hitherto.

He related the struggles in his own State for freedom of speech, of the press, for the promotion of popular education, and exhibited the slave power always resisting and generally overbearing and crushing down by force or fraud the rights of the masses. One right, that of *free speech* has been vindicated. Thanks to bowie knives and pistols, a man may speak some truth in Kentucky, if he has friends enough, and they will enough armed, and resolute enough to intimidate the slaveholders. (Applause.) The great part of his speech was historical. He taunted the Democrats with each of the long, sad series of aggressions of the Slave Power, from the raid against the Seminoles, which he truly said, was to regain fugitives, and nothing else, to the Nebraska outrage of to-day, and after a lucid account of each act, and the expense upon the National Treasury, he asked the "Democrats of Iowa, why did you do it?" "Because," said he, "your masters and mine, the four hundred thousand slaveholders, more despicable and more powerful than the Autocrat of Russia, bid you do it, and you dared not disobey them."

The questions now to be decided are,

Is slavery national, to go wherever the U. S. flag goes, to be protected and defended there by your blood and treasure, as hold the four hundred thousand that rankles of a slave. At the

time was again married, and the plantation, to Western Virginia, where he lived and raised

at were torn from

and driven far away,

change of affection, and all sorrow.

Falling in years, they

in slavery, they introduced

themselves, and by a

arduous toil, were

labeled by their

long life

in tenders love and

to them, with intel-

ligence by fifty years of

only in slavery, they

in this Christian

themselves to their

and souls—that they

they see about

themselves, and in their

reach, and some day living with

their own industry,

and quietly die,

they commenced life

and, free, at least, as

and further indication

that their happiness

from which they son-

gher. Scarcely

the plans they

was kidnapped,

to he was employed,

years he has been

slavery. Just as he

he has been con-

science that human

arrow, has this wife

rough a dreary life,

join her in carrying

of a home and hap-

no tidings ever came

long years she has

alone to bear

thoughts, that came

right of care;

and in night,

with despair,

from its unwit-

ting.

Come on my brethren in discord,

We'll bind Christ's image with a cord,

And steal small babies from the Lord,

And raise them with the lash abhor'd,

To serve our Devilish主人.

OUR CONSTITUTIONAL OBLIGATIONS TO SLAVEHUNTERS.

On the 4th inst. Mr. Giddings addressed the citizens of Providence, Rhode Island. On the great question of the day. The speech contains many true and brave words, and noble sentiments, as indeed do all of Mr. Giddings' addresses. But on one point, he is exceedingly inconsistent and weak. He is so of necessity, because he occupies a false and wicked position. We know no other words with which to characterize it. But we will let Mr. Giddings speak for himself, on this point, viz. *Our Constitutional obligations to slave-hunters.*

Mr. Giddings says:

My friends, let me say to you that the doctrines that I am about to advocate are those laid down by Jefferson in the immortal Declaration of Independence. It is the foundation of the political creed of this great Democracy of the American people; that all men are created with equal claims to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and that Governments are constituted among men to secure these rights.

Here let no man say that we intend to violate the constitution in any particular. These doctrines enter into the Constitution of the United States as certainly as they did into the hearts of our fathers at the time of this declaration, or before the Revolution. The framers of our American Constitution put forth a preamble, and the object for which it was framed was to secure to themselves and their posterity the blessings of liberty. Such is the object, and all the acts of the Government, and that Constitution in all its provisions, have had for its end the carrying out of these original doctrines.

This was intended by the framers of the Constitution, and so it was intended by the founders of our Republic; and it is for you to maintain this Constitution in the very spirit in which it was adopted. You should discard every principle and every tenet which seeks to violate it.

[Mr. G. desired to know if there were any Garrisonian Abolitionists present; if there were, he hoped he should not offend them.—Although he did not agree with them on many points, he commended highly the good they had done. They had done much good to our western people by their lectures; they made the citizens to a great extent non-voters, even in his own district, yet they came out and voted for him, and he believed that was one of the best things which they had ever done.]

To resume the train of remark, let it be understood that it is our duty to maintain the constitution in the free principle and ideal spirit in which it was adopted.

We do know our rights, and we will maintain them; and among those rights, is the right to teach the ignorant, and we will teach him the use of pistols and bowie-knives, and how to defend his life, although we have no right to defend it for him.

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Miscellaneous.

GROWTH OF THE UNION.

The census of 1850, as compiled by Mr. DeBow, develops some wonderful and interesting facts in regard to the rapid growth and extent of the United States. In 1791 the colonies contained a population of only 262,900 souls. In 1749 another estimate was made, and the result was a population of 1,046,000. In 1775 they report 2,802,000—being nearly 500,000 less than the present population of New York! In 1790, under the first census, the population was 3,929,227. There were then seventeen States and Territorial governments; in 1800, twenty; in 1810, twenty-seven; in 1820, twenty-eight; in 1830, thirty; in 1840, thirty-six. We have now thirteen, having added to the list Nebraska, Kansas, and Washington.

Our territorial extent, says Mr. DeBow, is nearly ten times as large as that of Great Britain and France combined; three times as large as the whole of France, Britain, Austria, Prussia, Spain, Portugal, Belgium, Holland and Denmark together; one and a half times as large as the Russian Empire in Europe; one-sixth less only than the area covered by the fifty-nine or sixty Empires, States and Republics in Europe; of equal extent with the Roman empire, or that of Alexander, neither of which exceeded three millions of square miles. We have an ocean and gulf shore line of 12,600 miles, an island shore line 9,247 miles, a tidal flow of 11,213, and an inland river steamboat navigation of 47,355 miles!

The following statistics of the States and Territories, condensed from the valuable tables furnished by Mr. DeBow, will be found deeply interesting and instructive to many of our readers:—*Sacred and Secular.*

ALABAMA.

Formed out of territory ceded to the United States by South Carolina and Georgia; admitted into the Union, December 14, 1819. White population 429,514; free colored 2,266; slaves 342,844; total 553,560; number of square miles, 50,722; inhabitants to square mile, 15.21.

ARKANSAS.

Formed from territory ceded by France; admitted June 15, 1836. Whites, 162,189; free colored, 6,682; slaves, 47,100; total, 209,997; square miles, 52,198; inhabitants to square mile, 4.02.

CALIFORNIA.

Formed from territory ceded by Mexico; admitted September 8, 1850. Whites, 91,635; free colored, 361; total 91,596; square miles, 185,982; to square miles, 0.49.

CAROLINA, NORTH.

One of the original States. Ratified the Constitution of the United States November 21, 1789.—Whites, 553,028; free colored, 27,465; slaves, 288,548; total 869,039; square miles, 45,500; to square miles, 19.1.

CAROLINA, SOUTH.

One of the old thirteen. Ratified the Constitution May 23, 1778. Whites, 27,453; free colored, 8,960; slaves, 384,984; total, 668,597; square miles, 28,000; to square miles, 23.87.

COLUMBIA, DISTRICT OF.

Formed from territory ceded by Virginia and Maryland. Made seat of government July 16, 1790. Alexandria retroceded, 1846. Whites, 37,940; free colored, 3,408; slaves, 384,687; total 41,835; to square miles, 50; to square miles, 1033.74.

CONNECTICUT.

One of the old thirteen. Ratified the Constitution January 9, 1778. Whites, 363,099; free colored, 7,693; total 370,792; square miles, 4,750; to square mile, 78.96.

DELAWARE.

One of the old thirteen. Ratified the Constitution December 7, 1787. Whites, 71,069; free colored, 18,003; slaves, 2,200; total, 91,532; square miles, 2,120; to square miles, 43.17.

FLORIDA.

Formed from territory ceded by Spain. Admitted March 3, 1845. Whites, 57,213; free colored, 932; slaves, 39,310; total, 87,445; square miles, 55,493; to square mile, 1.48.

GEORGIA.

One of the old thirteen. Ratified the Constitution January 2, 1778. Whites, 521,573; free colored, 29,931; slaves, 381,082; total, 903,185; square miles, 58,000; to square miles, 15.62.

ILLINOIS.

Formed from territory ceded by Virginia. Admitted December 3, 1818. Whites, 846,034; free colored, 57,435; total, 881,470; square miles, 55,409; to square mile, 15.37.

INDIANA.

Formed from territory ceded by Virginia. Admitted December 11, 1816. Whites, 97,054; free colored, 11,262; total, 988,416; square miles, 33,809; to square mile, 29.24.

LOUISIANA.

Formed from the territory of Wisconsin. Admitted December 18, 1812. Whites, 191,881; free colored, 235; total, 192,114; square miles, 50,914; to square mile, 3.77.

KENTUCKY.

Formed from the territory of Virginia. Admitted January 19, 1792. Whites, 761,435; free colored, 10,011; slaves, 210,981; total, 982,403; square miles, 37,680; to square miles, 26.07.

MARYLAND.

One of the thirteen original States. Ratified the Constitution, April 28, 1778. Whites, 417,943; free colored, 55,073; slaves, 215,718; total, 683,034; square miles, 11,000; to square mile, 53.99.

MASSACHUSETTS.

One of the old thirteen. Ratified the Constitution, February 6, 1778. Whites, 985,450; free colored, 9,064; total, 994,514; square miles, 7,250; to square miles, 137.17.

MICHIGAN.

Formed from territory ceded by Virginia. Admitted January 25, 1837. Whites, 355,071; free colored, 2,682; total, 357,654; square miles, 56,243; to square mile, 7.07.

MISSISSIPPI.

Formed from territory ceded to the United States by South Carolina. Admitted January 16, 1817. Whites, 205,718; free colored, 930; slaves, 300,878; total, 606,526; square miles, 42,261; to square miles, 14.80.

MISSOURI.

Formed from territory ceded by France. Admitted August 10, 1821. Whites, 592,004; free colored, 2,678; slaves, 87,422; total, 682,041; square miles, 65,057; to square mile, 10.49.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

One of the old thirteen. Ratified the Constitution June 21, 1788. Whites, 317,456; free colored, 320; total, 317,756; square miles, 8,030; to square miles, 39.6.

NEW YORK.

One of the old thirteen. Ratified the Constitution July 26, 1788. Whites, 3,048,325; free colored, 40,069; total, 3,093,394; square miles, 46,900; to square miles, 71.46.

NEW JERSEY.

One of the old thirteen. Ratified the Constitution December 18, 1787. Whites, 465,509; free colored, 24,819; slaves, 236; total, 489,555; square miles, 6,851; to square mile, 71.46.

NEW YORK.

Formed of territory ceded by Virginia. Admitted November 29, 1812. Whites, 1,053,050; free colored, 25,279; total, 1,080,329; square miles, 39,901; to square mile, 45.55.

PENNSYLVANIA.

One of the old thirteen. Ratified the Constitution December 12, 1787. Whites, 2,258,169; free colored, 53,626; total, 2,311,795; square miles, 47,000; to square mile, 49.19.

RHODE ISLAND.

One of the old thirteen. Ratified the Constitution May 29, 1790. Whites, 143,875; free colored, 6,422; slaves, 239,474; total, 1,002,717; square miles, 147,545; to square miles, 1,200; to square mile, 122.95.

TENNESSEE.

Formed from territory ceded by North Carolina. Admitted June 1, 1796. Whites, 756,856; free colored, 6,422; slaves, 239,474; total, 1,002,717; square miles, 212,592; to square miles, 325,529; to square mile, 6.65.

TEXAS.

Independent Republic. Admitted December 29, 1845. Whites, 154,034; free colored, 297; slaves, 58,161; total, 212,292; square miles, 325,529; to square mile, 6.65.

VERMONT.

Formed from New York. Admitted March 4, 1791. Whites, 313,402; free colored, 718; total, 314,920; slaves, 89,000; to square mile, 39.26.

WISCONSIN.

Formed from Michigan. Admitted May 29, 1848. Whites, 304,756; free colored, 635; total, 305,391; slaves, 47,528; total, 1,421,661; square miles, 61,352; to square mile, 24.17.

WYOMING.

Formed from the original thirteen. Ratified the Constitution June 26, 1788. Whites, 894,800; free colored, 54,333; slaves, 47,528; total, 936,621; square miles, 61,352; to square mile, 15.26.

TERRITORIES.

Formed from New York. Admitted March 4, 1791. Whites, 313,402; free colored, 718; total, 314,920; slaves, 89,000; to square mile, 39.26.

UTAH.

Territorial government established Sept. 9, 1850. Whites, 11,350; free colored, 14; slaves, 26; total, 11,389; square miles, 187,923; to square mile, 0.06.

NEW MEXICO.

Territorial government formed September 9, 1850. Whites, 61,525; free colored, 22; total, 61,547; square miles, 210,774; to square mile, 0.29.

INDIAN.

Square miles, 187,171. The total number of Indians removed to this territory, 113,420. The Indians are Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks, Seminoles, and Shawnees.

NEBRASKA.

Square miles, 136,700. This is one of the new territories organized by the recent well-known act of Congress. It is bounded on the north by the 49th parallel of latitude, being the northern boundary of the United States, on the east by the western lines of Minnesota, Iowa and Missouri, on the south by the 40th parallel of latitude, and on the west by the main ridge of the Rocky mountains.

KANSAS.

Also recently organized, the Territory of Kansas is bounded on the north by the 40th parallel of latitude; on the east by the western line of the State of Missouri, on the south by the 37th parallel of latitude; on the west by the New Mexico and Utah, or the main ridge of the Rocky mountains.

From these data the aggregates are as follows, viz.: Whites, 19,553,068; free colored, 343,495; slaves, 3,204,133; total population, 23,191,876; total square miles, 3,205,865; number of inhabitants to square mile, 7.91.

The last, pale flowers are pressing.

From the caves, with a mournful cadence,
Drips the cold September rain,
And the swaying boughs of the maples,
Seem vexed with a sense of pain.

And, faint through the gathering darkness,
Comes the voice of the restless sea,
Like the moan of a troubled spirit,
On the shore of Destiny.

The last, pale flowers are pressing.

Her lips to the cold, wet ground,

While the treacherous winds sweep o'er them,

With a weary, dirge like sound.

And a leaden sense of sorrow

Weighed on my heart and brain;

But not for the plaintive murmur

Of the trees in the Autumn rain.

And not for the vexed waves' moaning,

As they break on the rocky shore,—

For the spells of gentle moonbeams

Will charm them to rest once more.

And not for the blighted flowers,

Do I these vigs keep,—

For the touch of Spring shall wake them

From their long and wintry sleep.

But a much loved voice in silent,—

A hand clasps mine no more,—

And no earthly spring shall ever

A love-lit glance restore.

For one whom we fondly cherishes

Our dim eyes seek in vain,—

And fast on her grave is falling

This cold September rain.

For this in my lonely chamber,

Do I sit with wakeful eyes,

While my thoughts go forth to the church-yard,

Where the form of my sister lies.

I know that our Heavenly Father

Ex tendeth his love over all;—

But my heart is heavy with sorrow,

And still must these tear-drops fall.